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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

On Dec. 9, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 100,000 short tons, raw value, from 11.2 to 11.3 million tons, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States during calendar year 1971. In the same action the Department declared and allocated a deficit of 47,667 tons in the sugar quota for the domestic beet sugar area and additional deficits of 30,000 and 349 tons, respectively, in the quotas of Puerto Rico and Haiti. On Dec. 15, deficits of 31,839 short tons, raw value, in the quota for the Republic of the Philippines and an additional 4,434 short tons, raw value, in the quota for Haiti were declared and allocated. On Dec. 15, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that the quantity of raw sugar that may be imported during the first quarter of 1972 was being increased 150,000 short tons, raw value, from 1.0 million to 1.15 million tons.

On Nov. 29, the Department had announced that consideration is being given to the method of establishing 1972 import quotas on sweetened chocolate, candy and confectionery. The 1971 amendments to the Sugar Act of 1948 require the Secretary to limit the importation of such products to the larger of 1968-70 average imports, or five percent of 1970 Confectionery Manufacturers' Sales in the United States. The press releases accompanying these actions are reproduced herein beginning on Page 11.

Sales of sugar by all primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States continue at a record pace during 1971, according to preliminary reports. Reported deliveries through Dec. 18 totaled 10,838,000 short tons, raw value, or 28,000 tons more than the previous record of 10,810,000 tons distributed during the comparable period of 1970. Inclusion of 161,000 tons of sugar constructively delivered at year-end 1970 and 40,000 tons at year-end 1969 in the year of actual delivery would result in physical deliveries of 10,999,000 tons in 1971 or 149,000 tons more than the 10,850,000 tons physically delivered through Dec. 18 last year.

Reported distribution of 7,469,000 tons by cane sugar refiners through Dec. 18 totaled 169,000 tons more than during that period of 1970, and 449,000 tons more than during the comparable period of 1969. Beet sugar processors' deliveries in the 1971 period were reported as 3,218,000 tons, or 89,000 tons less than during the same period of 1970 but 162,000 tons more than during that period of 1969.

Regionally, reported deliveries of refined sugar by States of destination during the first 10 months of 1971 were 0.3 percent below the record deliveries reported during the same period of 1970. Two of the five regions received more sugar--the mid-Atlantic region up 2.3 percent and the New England region up 1.3 percent--while two regions received less--the West was down 3.5 percent and the North Central down 0.9 percent. Deliveries in the South in the first 10 months of 1971 were about the same as during that period of 1970.

Refined sugar deliveries during January-October 1971, as compared with 1970, were larger for 28 States, smaller for 21 and about the same for one. In seven States, deliveries of sugar during the 1971 period were more than 100,000 hundredweight above those for the same period of 1970; in three States they increased by more than 300,000 hundredweight. Ohio had the largest reported increase, 1,082,000 hundredweight, followed by Pennsylvania where deliveries were up 607,000 hundredweight and Florida where they were up 320,000 hundredweight.

Raw and refined sugar stocks as preliminarily reported by all primary distributors on Nov. 27 totaled 2,109,000 short tons, raw value. This was 527,000 tons more than a month earlier but 93,000 tons less than at the end of November last year. Beet processors' stocks of 1,131,000 tons were 426,000 tons more than a month earlier but 26,000 tons less than at the end of November last year. Cane sugar refiners' inventories of raw and refined sugar were reported as 875,000 tons, up from 845,000 tons at the end of October but 31,000 tons less than on the same date a year ago.

Deliveries of sugar to processors of food, beverages and other products during the first three quarters of 1971 increased 0.6 percent above the comparable period of 1970 while deliveries for consumption in the homes and institutions were down 2.9 percent. Four of the six food processing groups received more sugar during the 1971 period. Deliveries for use in multiple and unclassified foods had the largest increase--up 16.5 percent followed by canners up 7.7 percent, ice cream and dairy products up 5.4 percent and manufacturers of beverages, the largest industrial user, up 0.1 percent. Deliveries for use in industrial non-food products, a relatively minor category, increased 15.1 percent, while deliveries declined for use in bakery, cereal and related products by 7.0 percent, and for confectionery and related products by 4.4 percent. Deliveries of sugar were down to three of the four non-industrial categories in the 1971 period as compared with 1970 with deliveries to retailers showing the only increase, 0.2 percent. Deliveries to hotels, restaurants and institutions were down 9.1 percent and to wholesalers down 3.9 percent while all other non-industrial type users received 17.1 percent less sugar in the 1971 period.

Deliveries of sugar in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) by primary distributors during the first three quarters of 1971 were up 2.5 percent as compared with these quarters of 1970. Increases occurred in four of the five geographical regions. The middle-Atlantic region had the largest increase, up 4.2 percent, followed by the North Central region, up 3.2 percent, The South, up 2.4 percent, and the New England, up 0.8 percent. Deliveries in the West were down 0.4 percent. Over-all reported deliveries of cane sugar during the first three quarters of 1971 were up 6.0 percent as compared with this period of 1970 while deliveries of beet sugar similarly packaged declined 10.9 percent. The relative proportions of consumer-size package deliveries in the first three quarters of 1971 were 81.7 percent cane sugar and 18.3 percent beet and for the first three quarters of 1970, 79.0 percent cane sugar and 21.0 percent beet.

Deliveries of liquid sugar, both beet and cane, by primary distributors during January-September 1971 were down 1.3 percent as compared with the same period of 1970; deliveries of liquid beet sugar which accounted for 24.2 percent of all liquid sugar delivered during the period, increased 4.1 percent while deliveries of liquid cane sugar decreased 2.9 percent.

Primary distributors' deliveries of bulk granulated sugar, both beet and cane, during the first three quarters of 1971 increased 4.0 percent as compared with that period of 1970; deliveries of bulk cane sugar, which accounted for 59.7 percent of all bulk sugar reported delivered during the period, increased 13.9 percent while deliveries of bulk beet sugar decreased 7.9 percent.

Corn Refiners' reported shipments of corn sweeteners (corn sirup and dextrose) during the first three quarters of 1971 increased 5.8 percent as compared with the same period of 1970. Shipments of corn sirup, which accounted for about 71 percent of all corn sweetener shipments reported, increased 7.1 percent while shipments of dextrose increased 2.6 percent. Five of the eight types of buyers received more corn sweeteners in the 1971 period with shipments to buyers for use in unclassified food products,

the third most important category, increasing the most--up 17.6 percent. January-September 1971 shipments for use in ice cream and dairy products were up 6.8 percent as compared with the same months of last year while shipments to confectioners were up 5.9 percent; shipments for use in bakery and related products were up 4.2 percent, and shipments for use in beverages were up 3.2 percent. Shipments for use by canners, which accounted for about 10 percent of the total 1971 shipments reported, declined 0.7 percent as compared with the first three quarters of 1970 while shipments to wholesalers and for use in non-food products, both relatively minor categories, declined 42.1 percent and 2.0 percent respectively.

During the period under review, there were two announcements of price changes in the quoted prices for refined sugar sold at wholesale in one of the geographic regions. A cane sugar refiner announced that effective Jan. 1, 1972, in the Chicago-west region consideration would be given to orders for industrial products, on a day-to-day basis at existing ceiling prices (11.0 cents per pound for refined granulated sugar in bulk). Their announcement also stated that consideration would be given to competitive prices below the ceiling price provided such price was at least .25 cent per pound above the current effective prices. A beet sugar processor announced that effective at opening of business Jan. 3, 1972, in the Chicago-west region, the effective basis prices on all industrial grades of sugar would be increased .25 cent per pound.

Shown below are the quoted prices as of Dec. 23 for refined sugar sold at wholesale in the basis pack (100-pound paper bags) and in bulk, by regions:

PRICE QUOTATION IN CENTS PER POUND

	<u>Hundredweight bags</u>	<u>Bulk dry</u>
Northeast	12.60/12.70	12.10/12.20
Southeast	12.20	11.95/12.00
Gulf	11.70/11.90	11.10/11.70
Chicago-west	11.60	11.00/11.40
Intermountain Northwest	11.35	11.10
Pacific Coast	11.40	11.25

Actual prices differ in some cases substantially from quotations. During the post-freeze economic stabilization period (Phase II), increases in the ceiling prices of individual sellers of refined sugar must conform to the procedural requirements prescribed by the Cost of Living Council.

The U.S. average retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags during November was 13.74 cents per pound.

The spot quotation for raw sugar, in bulk, duty paid and delivered to New York, as established by the "spot" committee of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, averaged 8.63 cents per pound during November, up from 8.52 cents in October and 7.96 cents in November of last year. During the period January-November 1971, the quotation averaged 8.49 cents per pound, 4.9 percent above the average of 8.09 cents for the January-November 1970 period. During December the quotation has followed a somewhat stronger trend, rising from 8.70 cents on Dec. 1 to 8.88 cents per pound on Dec. 22.

For the period Dec. 1-23, the quotation averaged 8.82 cents per pound compared with 7.97 cents during the same period of last year.

The spot quotation of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for World bulk sugar (No. 11 Contract) f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, averaged 4.20 cents per pound during November, up from 4.18 cents during both October 1971 and November 1970. For the period

January-November, the World quotation averaged 4.39 cents per pound, 20 percent above the 3.66 cents averaged during January-November 1970.

The World sugar price quotation has risen sharply since mid-November when it reached a low for the month of 4.07 cents per pound. By Dec. 1, the quotation had increased to 4.75 cents and by Dec. 23 to 7.20 cents per pound, the highest price since May 18, 1964. For the period Dec. 1-23 the quotation averaged 5.61 cents compared with 4.12 cents during the corresponding period of last year.

SUGAR IN THE EARLY 70's ^{1/}

I am delighted to be here today. Nowhere else do so many people gather who are interested in sugar marketing and more importantly are so knowledgeable about that subject.

Once before I appeared before the Sugar Club -- that was in the fall of 1963. We were then in the final stages of a worldwide sugar scarcity of enormous proportions and of high prices. Even the United States was having difficulty in obtaining its supplies. But, it was then becoming apparent that the world's 1963-64 production of sugar would show a substantial increase and -- although not quite so clearly assured then -- that the 1964-65 production would show a far greater increase, so large in fact, as it turned out, that world sugar prices fell to a distressing two cents a pound and remained there for about four years.

What are we facing today? Well, first, we are in an earlier phase of the new cycle -- when -- consumption is still outpacing production. The hard information that recently has become available confirms the suspicion that most of you have had for almost a year, to wit, that sugar worldwide would be relatively scarce for the 1971-72 crop year. Stocks at the end of next August may represent little more than two months requirements -- too tight for comfort. World market prices should be strong next year but I don't imagine nearly so high as during 1963. And, the Sugar Act assures that we in the United States will obtain our requirements at customary prices.

The essential question now is this: Will the next succeeding crop -- 1972-73 -- respond as on previous occasions by showing a large increase and restoring supplies to a more adequate balance and then be followed a year later by still greater production and a glut.

Perhaps so. This has been the case with past cycles but cannot be taken for granted this time. There are differences on this occasion. In 1964 and 1965, many producing countries, with the high 1963-64 price as their incentive, broke out new cane land, planted the perennial crop and completed the construction of new mills. Then they were confronted with the actuality of two cent world market sugar for a very long four years while consumption slowly grew to match production. Memory, despite the old saying, sometimes can be long and so the urge to cash in on temporarily high sugar prices may be quite a bit weaker this time.

Second, European beet sugar production this year was achieved partly because of excellent weather. Some future increased planting will be needed to make up for the probability of more normal yields in other years.

Third, it seems that the desire simply for the prestige of becoming a sugar producing and exporting country is not so rampant in so many developing countries as it once was. This, I think, reflects a more sophisticated approach to economic development in those countries.

^{1/} A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director of the Sugar Division, ASCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture to The Sugar Club at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York City on December 1, 1971.

Fourth, construction costs and interest rates are so much higher than in the early 1960's. With that in mind, producers this time must anticipate markedly higher sugar prices to make any proposed project viable.

Finally, the International Sugar Organization is operative today. It was not in the early 1960's. Countries which hope to export sugar for the first time or to substantially increase their exports must recognize the necessity to obtain adequate marketing opportunities within the Agreement or to depend upon the more limited outlets for sugar unaffected by the Agreement.

All in all, the mammoth jump in production which occurred in 1964 and 1965 seems far less likely in 1972-73 or even in the following crop year. However, there are also counterforces to be reckoned with.

One of these is the likely entry of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway into the European Economic Community. With these large consuming countries in the fold, the enlarged Community could permit their beet sugar growers to increase production markedly and still reduce the future drain on Community resources presently stemming from the large sugar export subsidies. Political decisions of the Community will be decisive here, including those in the area of the support levels for sugarbeets in relation to grain and other crops.

Another circumstance should offset to some extent the various deterrents to the expansion of production by efficient producers. Even if there were no international Sugar Agreement, there is now a much lessened prospect of another long period of two cent sugar if only because experience is an able teacher. With the Agreement in operation, such depressed prices are almost inconceivable since the pact has demonstrated its ability to keep production from exceeding market opportunities.

On balance, there is a fair chance that the 1972-73 and 1973-74 crops will expand sufficiently to accommodate increased consumption. They may also replenish stocks to a good working level while avoiding the creation of unmarketable gluts. Hopefully, most of the expansion will be centered in areas naturally suitable to the production of sugar.

Assuming continued worldwide economic growth and sugar prices remunerative to efficient producers, consumption probably would continue to trend upward at or near the rate of the sixties -- better than three percent annually -- but with some lag next year and possibly in 1973.

Let's turn now to the situation in our own country. As you know, the legislation concluded in October extended the Sugar Act through 1974. It was supported not only by all domestic producing interests but also by the food processing industries. Those industries consume by far the largest proportion of our sugar requirements -- a quantity greater, by the way, than all of our domestic production. This, I believe, is the first time that the consuming interests actively supported sugar legislation. I think it may prove to have been the most important development of the whole process. Critics of the sugar program at this point must confront the fact that it is supported by the interests on both sides of the market. In their own self-interest, sugar people in this country, having attained the support of the largest consuming segment, must retain the confidence bestowed upon them regardless of their own problems -- which are formidable.

The realignment of the domestic area quotas under the 1971 amendment to the Sugar Act encourages a better and more efficient utilization of our existing capacity. The increase of about 25 percent in the mainland cane quota and the offsetting reduction in two of the offshore area quotas (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) recognizes recent trends among the areas. It enables the sugarcane producers of Louisiana and Florida to produce on most of their cane land. It also helps them and the mills to more effectively utilize existing facilities and equipment. Thus, costs can be held lower than otherwise would be possible. Not to be completely forgotten, the realignment eliminates the unpleasant task for the Government of restricting mainland cane sugar production so stringently as was necessary in recent years.

One other change effected by the recent amendments encourages production in all of the domestic areas. For some years, sugarcane producers and processors have feared that the amount of Sugar Act payments to any one farm might be drastically reduced. This could have occurred through one of the annual appropriation actions of the Congress taken in response to the general feeling throughout the country in opposition to Government payments to farmers. This was a real threat. It could only serve to increase costs by reducing the inclination to make substantial and needed additions to capital investment. In many cases the threatened Government payment was as large or larger than the profit (before income taxes) of the sugar crop enterprises.

The new Act contains an "instant destruct" provision. It provides that the entire Sugar Act would automatically terminate if any law is enacted to limit the amount of Sugar Act payments to individual farms. The sugar excise tax would then also terminate. Since receipts to the Treasury from sugar manufacturers are much larger than the payments made by the Government to sugar crop producers, anyone sincerely interested in reducing the Government deficit will not be likely to propose a limitation on Sugar Act payments. With the hazard of reduced Sugar Act payments minimized, one of the disincentives to growers' investment in specialized sugar crop equipment is reduced. Such investment, as we all know so well, is badly needed for continued efficiency on the sugar farms.

Perhaps the other change in the Act of greatest significance concerns quota management. In the past, the Secretary of Agriculture has had a number of tools with which to influence the actual U.S. price for raw sugar and to bring it into alignment with the objectives of the Act. Foremost among these has been the authority to establish limitations on the imports of quota raw sugar during the first two quarters of the year. This is the period when foreign and domestic producers are anxious to market their current production in order to avoid storage limitation problems, to obtain operating funds for the period of production, and to minimize interest and carrying charges. Unfortunately, however, this is a period which does not coincide with the summer time peak demand for sugar in this country.

The Secretary did succeed in bringing the average price for raw sugar to within one or two percent of the price objective of the Act during the six year period under the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965. This rather extraordinary price stability was truly beneficial to producers of sugar -- because they could plan, invest, produce and market with great assurance as to their market returns. Nevertheless, this situation had one unfortunate consequence. Raw sugar price fluctuations in the domestic market were so slight that trading on the exchange in the domestic contract tended to dry up. Thus, industrial consumers of sugar as well as refiners of sugar were restricted in the full exercise of their market judgement.

The 1971 amendments to the Act eliminate the use of quarterly quotas after the first quarter of 1972 until 1974 when they may again be used but only if the measure provided for quota control fails to bring the actual price within three percent of the price objective.

Quota management under the 1971 amendments will be quite automatic. The technique is this: The Secretary must adjust his annual requirements determination whenever the actual price for raw sugar departs by three or four percent above or below the price objective and at other times he may not adjust the determination. In essence, the total quantity of annual supplies is triggered up or down by changes in the daily spot price whenever its average departs for a period of seven consecutive market days from the six or eight percentage point price corridor.

Incidentally, the price objective of the Act was itself altered so that in the future it will reflect, and equally so, changes in the wholesale price index as well as in the so-called parity index.

Although opposed by the Administration, the Congress also enacted a limitation on the imports of confectionery at the higher of either the average quantity imported during the most recent three years or five percent of the volume of sales by U.S. manufacturers during the most recent year.

The 1971 amendments contain numerous other changes but which are less significant from a sugar marketing viewpoint.

What about the future? What is the long term outlook for sugar in the United States? In view of the level of wage rates in this country as compared to those in most sugarcane producing countries, it is remarkable that the United States has been able to produce more than half of its sugar needs at a price which is not all that different from the price in the rest of the world. In that regard, the often cited but overly simple comparison between the price of U.S. quota raw sugar and the world market price for raw sugar is quite undependable. The consumer is really interested in what he, himself, pays for refined sugar that he can always buy at the time of his choice, regardless of waterfront strikes or other impediments to international commerce.

We have information concerning the retail price of sugar in the countries that consume most of the world's sugar. The retail consumers of sugar in the U.S. pay just about the average paid by those in the other countries. There are strong indications that the average retail price is still higher in the countries for which we do not have solid information.

The ability of the United States to produce at a moderate price to the consumer more than half its needs of a commodity which is principally produced in (or at least exported from) tropical countries with low wage structures can be explained. It is accomplished only by significant and sustained gains in farm and factory productivity. These gains, while sustained overall, have not been at a uniform rate in all domestic areas for all periods.

To take the two extreme cases, sugar enterprises in the Caribbean Areas have not been able to keep pace with the other domestic areas in recent years. Production has declined, in sharp contrast to the middle fifties when, year after year, it was necessary for the Federal Government to limit production in Puerto Rico to the size of the marketing quota. For numerous well understood reasons, that Island fell behind the norm technologically. The price attractive to other domestic areas is not sufficient now to cover production costs in Puerto Rico. The Commonwealth is in the midst of a \$100 million program to rehabilitate the sugar industry there. That task is a most difficult one since its success requires not only the reversal of a trend of long standing but the institution within a few short years of improved production practices -- practices that in other domestic areas were studied, tried, modified and introduced into the process over a period of many years.

On the other extreme is the mainland sugarcane area of Louisiana and Florida. After rocking along for years, this area really took off in the sixties. New mills were constructed in Florida and additional land brought under drainage. The land around the southern rim of Lake Okeechobee is well suited to sugarcane and the mills in Florida are large and efficient. Increased capacity in Florida was not the only and perhaps not even the most important development.

New varieties of cane were brought into commercial production which were not only higher yielding but more resistant to disease and frost damage. For instance, the yield of sugarcane per acre in Louisiana usually runs now between 20 and 30 tons per acre as compared to between 15 and 25 tons prior to the sixties. And, the sugar produced from each ton of cane in that State is now usually in excess of 180 pounds as compared to about 165 pounds in earlier years. The mainland cane area during the sixties in contrast to earlier years has had productivity gains in excess of the norm for the domestic areas.

The other sugarcane area, Hawaii, and the largest of the domestic producing areas, sugarbeets, have experienced more evenly sustained improvement over the years.

Of course, there are many cross currents in the sugarbeet area, spread as it is among more than 20 States. For instance, California experienced a setback in the middle sixties after a period of rapid expansion, but in the last few years has moved forward again. Sugarbeet production in the Red River Valley more than doubled in the sixties and the Valley remains an extremely favored region. The Northwest, another naturally favored area also has greatly increased production. An important sugarbeet producing State, Colorado, was just experiencing increased production in the late sixties when the disastrous harvest weather of 1969 struck. Conditions were rather difficult in Michigan and Ohio until about the middle sixties, since then yields and production have increased remarkably and so operating results have also.

The fact that our sugar producing areas are so widely scattered with such a diversity of short term trends among them while maintaining a steady and substantial overall record of improvement in productivity and production augurs well for the future. But, like the professional athlete, the domestic industry cannot live on its past record.

For more than a generation, the annual average sugar consumption of each American was practically constant. Yet in the last four years it increased five percent. Retaining this enlarged market will not be easy. Sugar is not the only sweetener and its principal competition -- corn, both syrup and dextrose -- has steadily increased its still relatively small share of the total market. Corn production has had even more productivity gains over the years than either sugarbeets or sugarcane. As a matter of fact, the price of a bushel of corn has hardly changed in the last 20 years, except for year-to-year fluctuations resulting from such causes as the corn blight of last year and its aftermath, farmers' desire to meet the demand for feed grains this year. With the recent development of a process to convert some of the dextrose in corn syrup to levulose, corn syrup may become even a stronger competitor for the liquid sucrose business.

Corn sweeteners also are unaffected by waterfront strikes. Dependent as we are on ocean transportation for more than half of our sugar supplies, waterfront strikes have become a serious problem for the sucrose industry. They do cause irritation to customers. They also increase sucrose costs because cane sugar refineries must periodically curtail or stop operations and refined sugar must be moved from other continental sources to the affected coasts at heavy mainland freight charges.

The heavy investment needed to meet water and air purity standards is one more matter of major concern.

Fortunately, it is reasonable to expect relief from the greatest problem area -- inflation.

Since 1965, land freight rates, interest rates, wage rates, and fuel prices have risen so much as to absorb the effects of improved methods of production. Effects which otherwise might have been available for offsetting the more moderate price increases for some of the other inputs. Moderation of the rate of inflation will go a long ways toward solving the problems of the sucrose industry.

Putting it all together, it is a mixed bag, indeed. More and more sugar is being sold to more Americans than ever before and at prices which are reasonable in relation to prices for sucrose in other countries but less so in relation to competitive prices for corn sweeteners.

Sugar has one of the best Government commodity programs -- supported now by consumers as well as producers. The industry has had sustained productivity gains which unfortunately have been more than offset by the forces of inflation. Perhaps the most important bright spot in the whole picture is the outlook for inflation to moderate -- soon. As to waterfront strikes -- well who knows?

The industry needs capital investment on reasonable terms for additional facilities to sustain and improve the rate of productivity gains and also to accommodate a growing volume of business, but even if interest rates ease, equipment cost will be high in relation to that paid for existing apparatus.

I have dwelt on some of the problem areas because they are here and won't go away. But let's not forget the other side of the complex -- items already mentioned, a growing market, diminishment of inflationary forces and a good commodity program. Less definitive but perhaps of far reaching importance is the opportunity for cost reductions through computerization.

The sugar industry has demonstrated its ability to exploit many avenues of improved production and marketing practices. As we reach the point of diminishing returns on some of the more conventional of these, more sophisticated use of the computer opens up a relatively new road. I think it is safe to believe that the United States sugar industry will, as in the past, cope with its problems and take full advantage of its opportunities.

Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1972 QUOTAS

1972 IMPORT QUOTAS ON SWEETENED CHOCOLATE, CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY PROPOSED:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on Nov. 29, announced consideration is being given to the method of establishing 1972 import quotas on sweetened chocolate (other than in bars and blocks of 10 pounds or more each), candy and confectionery.

The Secretary is required by the 1971 amendments to the Sugar Act to limit the importation of such products to the larger of 1968-70 average imports (152,103,191 pounds), or five percent of 1970 Confectionery Manufacturers' Sales in the United States (196,641,400 pounds).

The proposed regulation provides for establishing quotas for the six countries which have imported the largest quantities, and a quota for all other countries as a group. The quotas would limit all imports under Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) Items 156.30 and 157.10.

The proposed quotas were developed by assigning equal weight to 1968-70 average imports and to 1970 imports.

The articles subject to quota limitations would be imported on a first-come, first-served basis under the control of the Bureau of Customs, except for chocolate crumb which will be subject to quota control under licenses issued by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All interested persons are requested to submit written briefs on or before Dec. 20, 1971. Briefs should be mailed to the Director, Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. Copies of the proposed regulation may be obtained from the Sugar Division, ASCS, Room 3755, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Proposed 1972 quotas for sweetened chocolate, candy and confectionery for six specified countries and "all other countries" as a group are as follows:

Country	(Quota Pounds)
Canada	21,813,431
United Kingdom	69,544,198 <u>1/</u>
Ireland	24,957,726 <u>1/</u>
Netherlands	15,542,536 <u>1/</u>
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,797,736
West Germany	8,762,341
All other countries	47,223,432
TOTAL	196,641,400

1/ Of the quantities shown, the following quantities in pounds are reserved solely for the importation of Chocolate Crumb under licenses issued by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA: United Kingdom - 8,380,000, Ireland - 13,200,000 and Netherlands - 100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1971 SUGAR SUPPLIESUSDA ANNOUNCES THE DECLARATION AND PRORATION OF ADDITIONAL 1971 SUGAR QUOTA DEFICITS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on Dec. 15 declared a deficit in the quota for the Republic of the Philippines of 31,839 short tons, raw value, and an additional deficit in the quota for Haiti of 4,434 short tons raw value.

The additional deficits totalling 36,273 tons are prorated to Western Hemisphere countries other than Haiti on the basis of quotas currently in effect.

Today's deficit in the quota for the Republic of the Philippines represents all except 5,000 tons of the additional deficits in quotas allocated to it in Sugar Regulation 811, Amendment 7, for 1971 (Press Release USDA 4085-71). The deficit in the Haitian quota represents their unfilled 1971 quota balance.

Information available to the Department indicates that the two countries will be unable to fill the quotas currently assigned to them by the quantities determined today.

Deficit prorations, together with revised quotas are shown on Page 13.

1971 SUGAR REQUIREMENTS INCREASED AND DEFICITS REALLOCATED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on Dec. 9 announced an increase of 100,000 short tons, raw value, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States to a total of 11.3 million tons for this calendar year.

The Department also declared a deficit of 47,667 tons in the sugar quota for the domestic beet area, which quantity represents that area's share of the requirements increase. Additional deficits of 30,000 and 349 tons were also declared in the sugar quotas for Puerto Rico and Haiti, respectively.

The effect of today's action is to increase the quota for the mainland sugarcane area by 17,333 tons and the quotas for foreign countries by 112,667 tons.

After an extensive disruption of the unloading of sugar, all ports are again operating. Cane sugar refiners and users will now seek supplies to maximize their inventories to serve their needs in the event of another disruption in the unloading of vessels when the Taft-Hartley injunction expires. Additional supplies are needed to bring end-of-year quota stocks of refiners to about the same level as last year.

Quota increases and deficit prorations, together with revised quotas are shown on Page 14.

Production Area	: Change : in : quota	: Basic quota	: Temporary : quotas and : prorations to : Sec. 202(d) 1/	: Deficits : and : deficit : prorations	: Total : quotas : and : prorations
-----short tons, raw value-----					
Domestic Beet Area	0	3,454,000		-47,667	3,406,333
Mainland Cane Area	0	1,256,000			1,256,000
Hawaii	0	1,110,000			1,110,000
Puerto Rico	0	1,140,000		-990,000	150,000*
Virgin Islands	0	15,000		-15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	0	6,975,000		-1,052,667	5,922,333
Philippines	-31,839	1,126,020		467,713	1,593,733*
Mexico	6,980	246,095	267,041	105,136	618,272
Dominican Republic	7,405	240,683	261,168	154,109	655,960
Brazil	6,826	240,683	261,168	102,824	604,675
Peru	5,445	191,973	208,313	82,016	482,302
British West Indies	2,356	96,146	76,413	36,086	208,645
Ecuador	993	35,020	38,001	14,961	87,982
French West Indies	741	30,244	24,038	11,351	65,633
Argentina	840	29,608	32,126	12,650	74,384
Costa Rica	804	28,334	30,746	12,105	71,185
Nicaragua	804	28,334	30,746	12,105	71,185
Colombia	722	25,469	27,637	10,882	63,988
Guatemala	677	23,877	25,909	10,200	59,986
Panama	506	17,828	19,347	7,617	44,792*
El Salvador	497	17,510	18,999	7,480	43,989
Haiti	-4,434	13,371	14,510	-4,815	23,066
Venezuela	343	12,098	13,127	5,169	30,394
British Honduras	172	7,004	5,566	2,630	15,200
Bolivia	81	2,865	3,110	1,224	7,199
Honduras	81	2,865	3,110	1,224	7,199
Australia	0	114,611	90,434		205,045
Républic of China	0	47,754	37,681		85,435
India	0	45,844	36,174		82,018
South Africa	0	33,746	26,628		60,374
Fiji Islands	0	25,151	19,845		44,996
Thailand	0	10,506	8,290		18,796
Mauritius	0	10,506	8,290		18,796
Malagasy Republic	0	5,412	4,270		9,682
Swaziland	0	4,139	3,266		7,405
Ireland	0	5,351			5,351*
Bahamas	0	10,000			10,000
Total Foreign	0	2,729,047	1,595,953	1,052,667	5,377,667
Total	0	9,704,047	1,595,953	0	11,300,000

1/ Prorations of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 38,646; Puerto Rico - 169,500; Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817; Ireland - 5,351.

Production Area	Change in quota	Basic quota	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to :Sec.202(d) <u>1/</u>	Deficits and deficit prorations	Total quotas and prorations
-----short tons, raw value-----					
Domestic Beet Area	0	3,454,000		-47,667	3,406,333
Mainland Cane Area	17,333	1,256,000			1,256,000
Hawaii	0	1,110,000			1,110,000
Puerto Rico	-30,000	1,140,000		-990,000	150,000
Virgin Islands	0	15,000		-15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	-12,667	6,975,000		-1,052,667	5,922,333
Philippines	36,839	1,126,020		499,552	1,625,572*
Mexico	14,356	246,095	267,041	98,156	611,292
Dominican Republic	14,705	240,683	261,168	146,704	648,555
Brazil	14,041	240,683	261,168	95,998	597,849
Peru	11,199	191,973	208,313	76,571	476,857
British West Indies	3,747	96,146	76,413	33,730	206,289
Ecuador	2,043	35,020	38,001	13,968	86,989
French West Indies	1,178	30,244	24,038	10,610	64,892
Argentina	1,728	29,608	32,126	11,810	73,544
Costa Rica	1,653	28,334	30,746	11,301	70,381
Nicaragua	1,653	28,334	30,746	11,301	70,381
Colombia	1,486	25,469	27,637	10,160	63,266
Guatemala	1,392	23,877	25,909	9,523	59,309
Panama	1,041	17,828	19,347	7,111	44,286*
El Salvador	1,022	17,510	18,999	6,983	43,492
Haiti	0	13,371	14,510	-381	27,500
Venezuela	705	12,098	13,127	4,826	30,051
British Honduras	273	7,004	5,566	2,458	15,028
Bolivia	167	2,865	3,110	1,143	7,118
Honduras	167	2,865	3,110	1,143	7,118
Australia	1,260	114,611	90,434		205,045
Republic of China	525	47,754	37,681		85,435
India	504	45,844	36,174		82,018
South Africa	371	33,746	26,628		60,374
Fiji Islands	277	25,151	19,845		44,996
Thailand	115	10,506	8,290		18,796
Mauritius	115	10,506	8,290		18,796
Malagasy Republic	59	5,412	4,270		9,682
Swaziland	46	4,139	3,266		7,405
Ireland	0	5,351			5,351*
Bahamas	0	10,000			10,000
Total Foreign	112,667	2,729,047	1,595,953	1,052,667	5,377,667
Total	100,000	9,704,047	1,595,953	0	11,300,000

1/ Prorations of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 38,646; Puerto Rico - 169,500; Philippines - 59,920
Panama - 3,817; Ireland - 5,351.

ADDITIONAL 150,000 TONS OF FOREIGN SUGAR MADE AVAILABLE DURING FIRST QUARTER:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on Dec. 15 announced that the quantity of raw sugar which may be imported during the first quarter of 1972 is being increased by 150,000 short tons, raw value.

The Department on Nov. 12, 1971 (Press Release USDA 5368-71) authorized the importation of 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar during the first quarter of 1972. Today's action increases to 1,150,000 short tons, raw value, the quantity of sugar which may be imported in 1972 prior to April 1.

The additional quantity is needed to enable raw sugar refiners to build up their inventories as a safeguard against possible work stoppages on the waterfront at the termination of the Taft-Hartley injunction period.

Applications for the importation of the additional 150,000 tons during the first quarter received on or before Dec. 28 will be considered as having been received at the same time.

Such applications will be approved on the basis of average importations during the first quarters of the years 1969-71.

DEC. 22, 1971-- Announced a determination minimum wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida.

The determination becomes effective on Jan. 10, 1972 and increases basic minimum wage rates established by the prior determination by 10 cents per hour for all workers. The new minimum hourly wage rates are \$1.85 per hour for unskilled workers, and \$2.10 per hour for tractor drivers and principal operators of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment. Other provisions of the prior determination continue unchanged.

DEC. 17, 1971-- Announced revised processor allotments of the 1971 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. These allotments, totaling 1,256,000 short tons, raw value, replace previously established allotments, totaling 1,238,667 tons, announced on Aug. 27 (Press Release USDA 2748-71).

The revised allotments reflect the 17,333 ton increase in the quota for the area which resulted from the 100,000 ton increase in U.S. sugar requirements announced on Dec. 9 (Press Release USDA 4085-71).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture on Dec. 7 announced consideration is being given to the determination of 1972 sugar requirements and quotas of 50,000 and 140,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, respectively.

During the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1971, the quantities of sugar distributed for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico--including that lost in refining after charge to local quota--were approximately 38,000 and 130,000 short tons, raw value, respectively.

DEC. 1, 1971--Announced informal public hearing at which views and recommendations will be received with respect to whether farm proportionate shares (individual farm sugar production quotas) should be established for the 1972-73 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico.

The hearing will be held Dec. 22 in Room 4711 of USDA's South Building, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Table 1-- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1971

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	proc-essors		proc-essors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1971¹</u>	1,354,917	3,903	375,870	803,791 <u>2/</u>	253,124 <u>2/</u>	2,791,605
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar		111,171			3,325	114,496
b. Produced from beets or cane	2,111,701		456,266	10,468	6,297	
Less deliveries to refiners			763,286			1,821,446 <u>3/</u>
c. Receipts of raws by refiners				6,470,597 <u>4/</u>		
Less raws melted				6,716,851		-246,254 <u>5/</u>
d. Refined from raws melted					6,638,517	6,638,517
e. Adjustments	+374		+1,984	+1,023	-2,460	+921
f. Sub-total	2,112,075	111,171	-305,036	-234,763	6,645,679	8,329,126
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	<u>3,466,992</u>	<u>115,074</u>	<u>70,834</u>	<u>569,028</u>	<u>6,898,803</u>	<u>11,120,731</u>

DISPOSITION

4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	2,761,889	95,343	46,706	7,779	6,501,179	9,412,896
b. Export		5			80,690	80,695
c. Livestock feed		12,284		407	26,018	38,709
d. Alcohol					6,751	6,751
e. Sub-total	<u>2,761,889</u>	<u>107,632</u>	<u>46,706</u>	<u>8,186</u>	<u>6,614,638</u>	<u>9,539,051</u>
5. <u>Inventory Oct. 31, 1971</u>	705,103	7,442	24,128	560,842 <u>6/</u>	284,165 <u>6/</u>	1,581,680
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	<u>3,466,992</u>	<u>115,074</u>	<u>70,834</u>	<u>569,028</u>	<u>6,898,803</u>	<u>11,120,731</u>

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 137,566; refined, 15,015; total, 152,581

3/ Production less raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 763,286 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: raws, 7,144; refined 0; total, 7,144.

Table 2.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-October 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	8,186	13,966	-5,780
Refiners' refined	6,614,638	6,437,589	+177,049
Sub-total	6,622,824	6,451,555	+171,269
Beet processors' refined	2,761,889	2,949,078	-187,189
Importers' direct consumption	107,632	131,043	-23,411
Mainland sugarcane processors'	46,706	46,338	+368
Total	9,539,051	9,578,014	-38,963
For: Export	80,695	56,761	+23,934
Livestock feed	38,709	50,436	-11,727
Alcohol	6,751	19,721	-12,970
Continental consumption 1/	9,412,896	9,451,096	-38,200
Puerto Rico	110,000 2/	98,705	+11,295
Hawaii	31,000 2/	30,758	+242

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

2/ Estimated.

Table 3.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1971 and 1970.

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners' raw	560,842	458,659	+102,183
Refiners' refined	284,165	216,691	+67,474
Sub-total 1/	845,007	675,350	+169,657
Beet processors' refined	705,103	696,041	+9,062
Importers' direct consumption	7,442	11,874	-4,432
Mainland sugarcane processors'	24,128	30,698	-6,570
Total	1,581,680	1,413,963	+167,717

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1971-Raws, 7144; Refined, 0; Total, 7,144; 1970-Raws, 9,977; Refined, 4,259, Total, 14,236.

Table 4.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, November & January-November, 1971 and 1970.

Item	1971 1/	1970
	November	Jan.-Nov.
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>		
Refiners	613,385	587,761
Beet Processors' refined	299,493	222,391
Importers' direct consumption	6,884	12,364
Mainland sugarcane processors'	6,000 2/	10,680
Total	925,762	833,196
For: Export	N/A	5,757
Livestock feed	N/A	3,884
Alcohol	N/A	6,751
Continental consumption 3/	925,762	822,273

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.--Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 27, 1971 and November 30, 1970.

Item	1971 1/	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
Refiners' raw	619,274	660,377	-41,103
Refiners' refined	255,851	245,313	+10,538
Sub-total	875,125	905,690	-30,565
Beet processors' refined	1,130,956	1,156,839	-25,883
Importers' direct consumption	2,849	9,335	-6,486
Mainland sugarcane processors'	100,000 2/	130,229	-30,229
Total	2,108,930	2,202,093	-93,163

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

Table 6.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	473,968	443,337	+30,631
Domestic beet	2,112,075	2,231,884	-119,809
Total	2,586,043	2,675,221	-89,178
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	294,501	364,749	-70,248
For direct-consumption	3,663	8,465	-4,802
Louisiana processor-refiners	97,059	102,276	-5,217
Florida sugarcane processors	575,925	558,515	+17,410
Sub-total	971,148	1,034,005	-62,857
Beet processors	2,761,889	2,949,078	-187,189
Total	3,733,037	3,983,083	-250,046

Table 7.-Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 8.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
(Short tons, raw value)						
<u>FOR EXPORT</u>						
Argentina	---	1,759	---	---	---	1,759
Australia	7,031	---	---	---	7,031	---
Brazil	10,247	16,035	---	120	10,247	16,155
Canada	---	---	5	---	5	---
Costa Rica	6,081	---	---	---	6,081	---
Dominican Republic	57,452	21,555	---	---	57,452	21,555
El Salvador	9,448	---	---	---	9,448	---
Fiji Islands	2,460	---	---	---	2,460	---
France	---	8,255	---	---	---	8,255
Guatemala	---	5,890	---	---	---	5,890
Hawaii	---	1,013	---	---	---	1,013
Honduras	---	3,160	---	---	---	3,160
Nicaragua	809	---	---	---	809	---
Puerto Rico	513	308	---	---	513	308
Total Export	94,041	57,975	5	120	94,046	58,095
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Australia	17,078	8,630	---	---	17,078	8,630
Brazil	18,355	12,797	---	---	18,355	12,797
Canada	---	---	---	4	---	4
Dominican Republic	4,982	12,169	---	---	4,982	12,169
Honduras	---	9	---	---	---	9
South Africa	306	16,539	---	---	306	16,539
United Kingdom	---	---	12,284	5,258	12,284	5,258
Total livestock feed	40,721	50,144	12,284	5,262	53,005	55,406
<u>For Alcohol</u>						
Australia	5,858	---	---	---	5,858	---
Brazil	17,305	---	---	---	17,305	---
Dominican Republic	2,145	6,660	---	---	2,145	6,660
Total Alcohol	25,308	6,660	---	---	25,308	6,660
<u>Held Pending Availability of Quota</u>						
Australia	5,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
Bahamas	61	---	---	---	61	---
Bolivia	301	---	---	---	301	---
British Honduras	620	---	---	---	620	---
Costa Rica	21,807	---	---	---	21,807	---
El Salvador	1,667	---	---	---	1,667	---
Fiji Islands	2,055	---	---	---	2,055	---
French West Indies	---	278	---	---	---	278
Guatemala	17,950	2,929	---	---	17,950	2,929
Honduras	4,415	380	---	---	4,415	380
Mauritius	776	---	---	---	776	---
Nicaragua	3,434	---	---	---	3,434	---
Panama	2,076	---	---	---	2,076	---
South Africa	3,000	819	---	---	3,000	819
Swaziland	318	365	---	---	318	365
Thailand	504	847	---	---	504	847
Venezuela	276	---	---	---	276	---
Total held pending	64,260	5,618	---	---	64,260	5,618
<u>In Customs Custody</u>						
Colombia	---	---	5	---	5	---
Total in customs	---	---	5	---	5	---
<u>Grand total</u>	224,330	120,397	12,294	5,382	236,624	125,779

Table 8.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-October 1971 and 1970.

Source of Supply	Raw Sugar		Direct Consumption Sugar		Total	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Short tons, raw value						
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	43,306	65,676	---	---	43,306	65,676
Australia	195,471	136,606	---	---	195,471	136,606
Bahamas	10,063	9,790	---	---	10,063	9,790
Belgium	---	---	10	---	10	---
Bolivia	7,036	---	---	---	7,036	---
Brazil	625,207	570,871	---	120	625,207	570,991
British Honduras	14,640	11,519	---	---	14,640	11,519
British West Indies	183,146	148,664	1	2	183,147	148,666
Canada	---	---	5	4	5	4
China, Republic of	73,680	67,905	---	---	73,680	67,905
Colombia	48,127	63,127	5	8	48,132	63,135
Costa Rica	92,844	69,586	---	---	92,844	69,586
Denmark	---	---	10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	659,538	665,159	---	---	659,538	665,159
Ecuador	78,659	32,767	---	---	78,659	32,767
El Salvador	47,738	37,008	---	---	47,738	37,008
Fiji Islands	48,487	27,194	---	---	48,487	27,194
France	---	8,254	---	---	---	8,254
French West Indies	60,591	68,426	---	---	60,591	68,426
Germany, West	---	---	---	10	---	10
Guatemala	73,012	69,165	---	---	73,012	69,165
Haiti	23,043	20,433	---	---	23,043	20,433
Honduras	10,986	10,774	---	---	10,986	10,774
India	64,415	54,887	6	5	64,421	54,892
Ireland	---	---	5,363	5,351	5,363	5,351
Mauritius	19,457	---	---	---	19,457	---
Mexico	578,522	643,779	5	---	578,527	643,779
Netherlands	---	---	10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	71,640	63,928	---	1	71,640	63,929
Panama	45,314	32,942	1,911	3,560	47,225	36,502
Paraguay	---	---	10	10	10	10
Peru	327,268	295,608	---	---	327,268	295,608
Philippines	1,328,519	1,040,512	9,231	8,462	1,337,750	1,048,974
South Africa	62,493	78,051	---	---	62,493	78,051
Swaziland	7,312	7,461	---	---	7,312	7,461
Sweden	---	---	9	6	9	6
Thailand	18,339	19,758	---	---	18,339	19,758
United Kingdom	---	---	12,284	5,258	12,284	5,258
Venezuela	27,897	30,982	---	---	27,897	30,982
Total Foreign	4,846,750	4,350,832	28,860	22,817	4,875,610	4,373,649
Domestic						
Hawaii	797,261	860,095	3,325 2/	8,013 2/	800,586	868,108
Puerto Rico	60,493	216,593	82,311	110,196	142,804	326,789
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Domestic	857,754	1,076,688	85,636	118,209	943,390	1,194,897
Total Offshore	5,704,504	5,427,520	114,496	141,026	5,819,000	5,568,546
Mainland cane area	773,754	771,695	6,297 3/	7,473 3/	780,051	779,168
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	2,807	1,981	0	0	2,807	1,981
GRAND TOTAL	6,481,065	6,201,196	120,793	148,499	6,601,858	6,349,695

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in table 7. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 9-Status of 1971 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1971

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Total charges to quotas 1/2/3/	Balances 2/
-----Short ton, raw value-----			
Domestic beet sugar	3,406,333	3,061,000	345,333
Mainland cane sugar	1,238,667	1,180,000	58,667
Hawaii	1,110,000	955,802	154,198
Puerto Rico	180,000 4/	142,556	37,444
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Total	5,935,000	5,339,358	595,642
Republic of the Philippines	1,588,733	1,524,190	64,543
Argentina	71,816	71,816	0
Australia	203,785	203,785	
Bahamas	10,000	10,000	
Bolivia	6,951	6,951	
Brazil	583,808	583,808	
British Honduras	14,755	14,755	
British West Indies	202,542	202,542	
China, Republic of	84,910	84,910	
Colombia	61,780	60,090	1,690
Costa Rica	68,728	68,728	
Dominican Republic	633,850	613,141	20,709
Ecuador	84,946	84,946	
El Salvador	42,470	42,470	
Fiji Islands	44,719	44,719	
French West Indies	63,714	60,874	2,840
Guatemala	57,917	57,917	
Haiti	27,500	23,066	4,434
Honduras	6,951	6,951	
India	81,514	81,514	
Ireland	5,351	5,351	
Malagasy Republic	9,623	9,617	6
Mauritius	18,681	18,681	
Mexico	596,936	588,642	8,294
Nicaragua	68,728	68,728	
Panama	43,245	43,245	
Peru	465,658	365,184	100,474
South Africa	60,003	60,003	
Swaziland	7,359	7,359	
Thailand	18,681	18,681	
Venezuela	29,346	29,346	
Total foreign	5,265,000	5,062,010	202,990
Grand total	11,200,000	10,401,368	798,632

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 4,053 and 34,251; Panama, 1,950 and 0; Philippines, 11,033 and 48,887; Puerto Rico, 82,575 and 85,425; Ireland, 5,351 and 0.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Hawaii 0; Puerto Rico 0.

4/ Despite deficits declared, the full basic quota remains available.

Table 10 Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of November 30, 1971 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
Short tons, raw value					
Australia	7,009	17,078	5,880	5,000	34,967
Bahamas				61	61
Bolivia				301	301
Brazil	10,247	18,355	17,305		45,907
British Honduras				620	620
Canada	5				5
Costa Rica	6,081			21,807	27,888
Dominican Republic	63,220	4,982	2,145		70,347
Ecuador				2,084	2,084
El Salvador	9,448			1,667	11,115
Fiji Islands	2,460			2,055	4,515
Guatemala				17,950	17,950
Honduras				4,415	4,415
India				214	214
Mauritius				776	776
Nicaragua	809			3,434	4,243
Panama				2,076	2,076
South Africa		306		3,000	3,306
Swaziland				318	318
Thailand				504	504
United Kingdom		13,600			13,600
Venezuela				276	276
Total	99,279	54,321	25,330	66,558	245,488

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 293 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 102 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii, 0 tons; Puerto Rico, 513 tons; (c) tons of sugar in Customs Custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong, 40; Colombia 5.

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, October 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	106,244	1,600	1,861		109,705
Maine	37,864	1	479		38,344
Massachusetts	412,988		15,853		428,841
New Hampshire	37,702		806		38,508
Rhode Island	29,589		1,899		31,488
Vermont	23,473				23,473
Sub-total	647,860	1,601	20,898		670,359
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	956,851	35,298	52,867		1,045,016
New York	1,377,334	61,503	20,637	4,904	1,464,378
Pennsylvania	1,307,738	74,492	53,040		1,435,270
Sub-total	3,641,923	171,293	126,544	4,904	3,944,664
North Central					
Illinois	634,210	1,308,469			1,942,679
Indiana	350,767	83,776			434,543
Iowa	86,937	127,244			214,181
Kansas	40,178	91,176			131,354
Michigan	315,923	406,874			722,797
Minnesota	36,994	189,917			226,911
Missouri	253,168	174,051		3,190	430,409
Nebraska	21,215	122,867			144,082
North Dakota	858	25,685			26,543
Ohio	712,400	230,263		610	943,273
South Dakota	5,569	26,285			31,854
Wisconsin	159,785	255,058			414,843
Sub-total	2,618,004	3,041,665		3,800	5,663,469
Southern					
Alabama	232,482				232,482
Arkansas	108,976	4,000			112,976
Delaware	175,166	2,000	1,600		178,766
District of Columbia	34,168				34,168
Florida	427,425			-3,695	423,730
Georgia	591,011				591,011
Kentucky	180,086				180,086
Louisiana	352,593				352,593
Maryland	384,938	9,000	12,725		406,663
Mississippi	115,397				115,397
North Carolina	353,256		300		353,556
Oklahoma	107,017	27,723			134,740
South Carolina	183,465				183,465
Tennessee	356,968				356,968
Texas	664,999	152,685			817,684
Virginia	296,208		20,727		316,935
West Virginia	118,111	2,799			120,910
Sub-total	4,682,266	198,207	35,352	-3,695	4,912,130
Western					
Alaska	870	703			1,573
Arizona	19,808	52,299			72,107
California	387,753	1,256,780			1,644,533
Colorado	15,821	114,355			130,176
Idaho	2,412	20,989			23,401
Montana	6,132	21,310			27,442
Nevada	3,204	5,027			8,231
New Mexico	5,177	16,474			21,651
Oregon	45,531	127,747			173,278
Utah	8,099	38,005			46,104
Washington	49,118	192,483			241,601
Wyoming	5,073	5,730			10,803
Sub-total	548,998	1,851,902			2,400,900
Grand total	12,139,051	5,264,668	182,794	5,009	17,591,522

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-October 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	1,098,716	1,600	21,173		1,121,489
Maine	447,799	1	9,201		457,001
Massachusetts	4,493,695	5,600	74,243	2,316	4,575,854
New Hampshire	398,145		9,667		407,812
Rhode Island	344,550		11,585		356,135
Vermont	201,036				201,036
Sub-total	6,983,941	7,201	125,869	2,316	7,119,327
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	8,203,023	41,784	497,267	9,236	8,751,310
New York	13,402,622	324,745	387,931	10,905	14,126,203
Pennsylvania	11,638,955	200,735	371,264	2,052	12,213,006
Sub-total	33,244,600	567,264	1,256,462	22,193	35,090,519
North Central					
Illinois	7,547,253	11,703,223	39,400	1,200	19,291,076
Indiana	3,534,871	1,205,953	3,600		4,744,424
Iowa	688,508	1,466,326			2,154,834
Kansas	436,324	1,035,842		400	1,472,566
Michigan	3,278,219	3,605,128			6,883,347
Minnesota	461,144	2,157,261			2,618,405
Missouri	3,014,257	1,580,969		7,582	4,602,808
Nebraska	181,473	1,229,907			1,411,380
North Dakota	14,760	335,488			350,248
Ohio	7,738,205	2,552,690	2,405	1,618	10,295,918
South Dakota	57,649	274,887			332,536
Wisconsin	1,569,290	2,390,781			3,960,071
Sub-total	28,521,953	29,539,455	45,405	10,800	58,117,613
Southern					
Alabama	2,258,487			8,385	2,266,872
Arkansas	1,123,472	67,700			1,191,172
Delaware	1,477,245	2,000	2,800		1,482,045
District of Columbia	406,378				406,378
Florida	4,098,208			715,374	4,813,582
Georgia	5,802,467		1,107	27,331	5,830,905
Kentucky	1,969,994	1			1,969,995
Louisiana	3,121,501		1,076	10,024	3,132,601
Maryland	4,408,285	9,010	123,444	14,112	4,554,851
Mississippi	1,258,406			1,624	1,260,030
North Carolina	3,584,612		3,775	10,080	3,598,467
Oklahoma	1,131,208	281,431			1,412,639
South Carolina	1,865,389	4	2	5,443	1,870,838
Tennessee	3,669,487	13	1,304	6,067	3,676,871
Texas	7,058,117	1,704,960		34,643	8,797,720
Virginia	2,717,380		130,726	6,000	2,854,106
West Virginia	790,707	19,198	1,730		811,635
Sub-total	46,741,343	2,084,317	265,964	839,083	49,930,707
Western					
Alaska	17,597	34,956			52,553
Arizona	277,394	473,726			751,120
California	5,382,256	13,094,041	28,900		18,505,197
Colorado	177,191	1,318,479			1,495,670
Idaho	30,677	293,660			324,337
Montana	45,394	245,055			290,449
Nevada	45,151	52,535			97,686
New Mexico	56,135	182,557			238,692
Oregon	510,152	1,328,497	6,000		1,844,649
Utah	84,948	595,901			680,849
Washington	566,039	1,724,718	52,688		2,343,445
Wyoming	30,591	81,731			112,322
Sub-total	7,223,525	19,425,856	87,588		26,736,969
Grand total	122,715,362	51,624,093	1,781,288	874,392	176,995,135

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-October 1971 and 1970

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
New England						
Connecticut	1,099	1,080	2	24	1,121	1,151
Maine	448	432		24	457	464
Massachusetts	4,494	4,309	5	149	4,576	4,526
New Hampshire	398	303		2	408	314
Rhode Island	344	309		31	356	370
Vermont	201	189		11	201	200
Sub-total	6,984	6,622	7	241	7,119	7,025
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	8,203	8,020	42	12	8,751	8,654
New York	13,403	13,024	325	394	14,126	14,045
Pennsylvania	11,632	10,911	200	224	12,213	11,606
Sub-total	33,245	31,955	567	630	35,090	34,305
North Central						
Illinois	7,547	7,387	11,703	13,315	19,291	20,761
Indiana	3,535	3,951	1,206	1,272	4,744	5,226
Iowa	689	534	1,466	1,608	2,155	2,142
Kansas	436	443	1,036	995	1,473	1,441
Michigan	3,278	3,099	3,605	3,643	6,883	6,742
Minnesota	461	357	2,157	2,262	2,618	2,619
Missouri	3,014	2,911	1,581	1,613	4,603	4,530
Nebraska	182	201	1,230	1,350	1,412	1,551
North Dakota	15	9	335	316	350	325
Ohio	7,738	6,863	2,554	2,339	10,296	9,214
South Dakota	58	22	275	267	333	289
Wisconsin	1,569	1,451	2,391	2,345	3,960	3,797
Sub-total	28,522	27,228	29,539	31,325	58,118	58,637
Southern						
Alabama	2,259	2,243			2,267	2,253
Arkansas	1,123	1,037	68	109	1,191	1,146
Delaware	1,477	1,655	2		1,482	1,658
District of Columbia	406	388			406	389
Florida	4,098	3,815			4,813	4,493
Georgia	5,803	5,922			5,831	5,938
Kentucky	1,970	2,025	*		1,970	2,025
Louisiana	3,122	3,338			3,133	3,363
Maryland	4,408	4,491	9		4,555	4,738
Mississippi	1,258	1,287			1,260	1,288
North Carolina	3,585	3,517			3,598	3,534
Oklahoma	1,131	1,072	282	332	1,413	1,404
South Carolina	1,865	1,790	*		1,871	1,795
Tennessee	3,670	3,491	*		3,677	3,493
Texas	7,058	7,357	1,705	1,528	8,798	8,930
Virginia	2,717	2,603			2,854	2,689
West Virginia	791	771	19	13	812	795
Sub-total	46,741	46,802	2,085	1,982	49,931	49,931
Western						
Alaska	18	17	35	36	53	53
Arizona	277	248	474	510	751	758
California	5,382	4,907	13,094	14,186	18,505	19,181
Colorado	177	203	1,319	1,277	1,496	1,480
Idaho	31	28	294	291	325	319
Montana	45	38	245	264	290	302
Nevada	45	57	52	52	98	109
New Mexico	56	54	183	181	239	235
Oregon	510	427	1,328	1,473	1,844	1,913
Utah	85	85	596	643	681	728
Washington	566	522	1,725	1,969	2,343	2,542
Wyoming	31	21	81	62	112	83
Sub-total	7,223	6,607	19,426	20,944	26,737	27,703
Grand total	122,715	119,214	51,624	55,122	176,995	177,602

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 14.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter, 1971.

Product or business of buyer	:	:	:	:	:	Liquid sugar	
	Beet	Cane	Imported	Total	included in totals		
	(total)	(total)	D.C.	all sugar	:	:	
	:	:	(total)	:	:	Beet	Cane
Hundredweights 1/							
<u>Industrial</u>							
Bakery, cereal and allied products	2,623,409	4,398,479	47,890	7,069,778	72,406	628,444	
Confectionery and related products	1,803,905	3,568,596	39,549	5,412,050	45,101	838,042	
Ice cream and dairy products	1,148,681	1,976,436	14,286	3,139,403	643,535	1,426,311	
Beverages	3,709,340	9,950,753	10,676	13,670,769	1,861,084	6,584,521	
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	4,527,558	3,312,783	40,256	7,880,597	2,493,574	1,843,052	
Multiple and all other food uses	1,088,408	1,132,299	20,674	2,241,381	100,265	342,688	
Non-food products	58,287	389,083	20,822	468,192	16,025	150,325	
Sub-total	14,959,588	24,728,429	194,153	39,882,170	5,231,990	11,813,383	
<u>Non-industrial</u>							
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	26,889	364,162	21,616	412,667	4,746	29,658	
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,731,071	8,407,883	180,201	12,319,155	103,981	92,003	
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,571,899	5,861,828	275,759	7,709,486	29,767	64,753	
All other deliveries, in- cluding deliveries to Government agencies	224,161	281,165	425	505,751	89,726	20,532	
Sub-total	5,554,020	14,915,038	478,001	20,947,059	228,220	206,946	
Total Deliveries	20,513,608	39,643,467	672,154	60,829,229	5,460,210	12,020,329	
Deliveries in consumer- size packages (less than 50 lbs.	3,094,516	11,980,033	252,547	15,327,096			
Deliveries in bulk (unpackages)	7,165,465	8,612,556	0	15,778,021			

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1971 and percentage change from revised third quarter 1970.

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights <u>2/</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	7,069,778	210,560	1,553,366	3,008,189	1,531,138	766,525
Confectionery and related products	5,412,050	282,730	2,102,106	2,013,271	460,181	553,762
Ice cream and dairy products	3,139,403	196,814	502,441	1,107,673	816,512	515,963
Beverages	13,670,769	518,336	2,353,881	3,962,718	4,693,273	2,142,561
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	7,880,597	127,502	1,063,625	1,881,510	1,155,743	3,652,217
Multiple and all other food uses	2,241,381	120,694	208,868	1,165,717	336,588	409,514
Non-food products	<u>468,192</u>	<u>10,822</u>	<u>123,166</u>	<u>170,034</u>	<u>139,398</u>	<u>24,772</u>
Sub-total	39,882,170	1,467,458	7,907,453	13,309,112	9,132,833	8,065,314
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	412,667	9,860	86,311	50,856	144,673	120,967
Wholesale grocers, jobbers sugar dealers	12,319,155	445,871	1,580,579	4,325,494	4,029,369	1,937,842
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	7,709,486	313,679	1,485,693	2,236,733	2,797,848	875,533
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>505,751</u>	<u>5,873</u>	<u>57,127</u>	<u>59,045</u>	<u>170,477</u>	<u>213,229</u>
Sub-total	20,947,059	775,283	3,209,710	6,672,128	7,142,367	3,147,571
TOTAL DELIVERIES	60,829,229	2,242,741	11,117,163	19,981,240	16,275,200	11,212,885
<u>Percentage change from third quarter 1970</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-1.9	+9.1	+2.5	-7.1	+1.4	+1.6
Confectionery and related products	+1.4	-1.7	+7.7	+5.0	+1.4	-23.9
Ice cream and dairy products	-0.1	+8.8	-5.4	+0.5	-0.1	+1.0
Beverages	-0.2	+13.4	-2.3	+6.7	-7.0	+3.4
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+7.9	+6.7	+11.9	+6.6	+6.6	+7.9
Multiple and all other food uses	+46.0	+10.8	+60.7	+65.9	+15.9	+35.0
Non-food products	<u>+9.4</u>	<u>+90.5</u>	<u>+38.5</u>	<u>-12.3</u>	<u>+14.2</u>	<u>+40.8</u>
Sub-total	+3.2	+8.5	+4.4	+5.3	-2.0	+3.8
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+3.7	-61.6	-11.6	+86.2	-13.5	+50.9
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-1.7	-3.7	+7.8	-5.5	+1.3	-5.3
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+3.5	+8.3	+0.4	+12.0	-1.4	+3.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>-5.7</u>	<u>+159.2</u>	<u>+5.2</u>	<u>-39.9</u>	<u>-24.7</u>	<u>+37.4</u>
Subtotal	+0.2	-0.7	+3.6	-0.4	-0.9	+0.7
TOTAL	+2.1	+5.1	+4.2	+3.3	-1.6	+2.9

1/ 1970 deliveries have been revised due to revised reports. Adjustments are detailed in Table Page

2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) third quarter, 1971.

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights 1/			
United States	12,232,580	3,094,516	15,327,096
New England	601,507	0	601,507
Middle Atlantic	2,225,975	10,812	2,236,787
North Central and West, Combined 2/	3,529,572	3,028,373	6,557,945
South	5,875,526	55,331	5,930,857

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: North Central 4,328,176; West, 2,229,769.

Table 17.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1971 and 1970 with comparisons.

First half year	Region					U. S. total	Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West		Beet	Cane
1,000 hundredweights 1/								
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1971	6,449	31,151	44,980	52,454	24,333	159,367	46,359	113,008
1970	6,334	30,872	45,096	52,997	25,079	160,378	50,605	109,773
Change	+115	+279	-116	-543	-746	-1,011	-4,246	+3,235
(2) Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1971	1,701	6,120	15,021	10,930	5,362	39,134	7,151	31,983
1970	1,688	5,874	14,664	10,586	5,382	38,194	8,026	30,168
Change	+13	+246	+357	+344	-20	+940	-875	+1,815
(3) Other deliveries, industrial and institutional								
1971	4,748	25,031	29,959	41,524	18,971	120,233	39,208	81,025
1970	4,646	24,998	30,432	42,411	19,697	122,184	42,579	79,605
Change	+102	+33	-473	-887	-726	-1,951	-3,371	+1,420
(3a) Bulk granulated								
1971	762	9,743	9,931	18,121	6,529	45,086	18,168	26,918
1970	681	8,535	9,251	18,037	6,847	43,351	19,725	23,626
Change	+81	+1,208	+680	+84	-318	+1,735	-1,557	+3,292
(3b) Liquid sugar								
1971	2,627	9,628	10,421	11,205	8,513	42,394	10,268	32,126
1970	2,477	9,962	11,337	10,827	8,365	42,968	9,868	33,100
Change	+150	-334	-916	+378	+148	-574	+400	-974
(3c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated - 50 lbs. and over)								
1971	1,359	5,660	9,607	12,198	3,929	32,753	10,772	21,981
1970	1,488	6,501	9,844	13,547	4,485	35,865	12,986	22,879
Change	-129	-841	-237	-1,349	-556	-3,112	-2,214	-898

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18-Sugar deliveries by type of product or business of buyer, January-September 1970 (revisions)

Type of buyer	Granulated						Liquid		
	First quarter		Second quarter 1/		Third quarter		First	Second	Third
	: quarter:		: quarter:		: quarter:		quarter:	quarter:	quarter:
	South	West	South	West	South	West	West	West	West
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Hundredweights								
<u>Industrial</u>									
Bakery		-19,718	-9,637	-92,385		-432,142	-12,554	-38,671	-367,887
Confectionery	-4,392	-28,513	-2,560	-28,774	-2,910	-108,553	+225	-340	+340
Dairy	-3,071	-35,874	-4,510	-41,868	-2,268	-111,184			
Beverages	-2	-3,336	-1	-4,957	-22	-5,246			-1
Canning	-664	+6,433	+120	+50,215	+10	+364,804	+5,462	+27,830	+355,637
Multiple food	+1,895	+8,737	+9,518	+36,494	-10	+62,873	+5,077	+8,681	+10,235
Non-food		+4,516		+5,660		+4,465	+2,015	+2,160	+2,015
Sub-total	-6,234	-67,755	-7,070	-75,615	-5,200	-224,983	+225	-340	+339
<u>Non-Industrial</u>									
Institutional	+3	+305	+2	+629	+3	+704		+340	-339
Wholesalers	+3,158	+28,239	+2,557	+28,161	+2,907	+107,849	-225		
Retailers	+3,070	+35,875	+4,510	+41,869	+2,268	+111,185			
All other	+3	+3,336		4,957	+22	+5,245			
Sub-total	+6,234	+67,755	+7,069	+75,616	+5,200	+224,983	-225	+340	-339
Total	-0-	-0-	-1	+1	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

1/ Second quarter: North Central - 301 beverages + 301 all other

Note: Revisions apply to beet sugar deliveries and total deliveries.

Table 19-Corn refiners' shipments of corn sirup and dextrose, by type of buyer, third quarter 1971 and 1970 1/

Type of buyer	Corn sirup, unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Hundredweights, dry basis 2/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and related products	1,257,305	1,214,626	1,143,017	1,049,407	2,400,322	2,264,033
Confectionery and related products	2,097,452	2,178,924	303,379	288,402	2,400,831	2,467,326
Ice cream and dairy products	1,178,523	1,118,418	43,314	39,431	1,221,837	1,157,849
Beverages	567,504	615,323	76,811	56,727	644,315	672,050
Canners and packers, jams, jellies and preserves	1,426,208	1,407,619	221,039	221,683	1,647,247	1,629,302
Multiple and all other food uses	1,597,199	1,394,723	931,224	926,311	2,528,423	2,321,034
Non-food uses	217,589	224,816	323,371	392,260	540,960	617,076
Total industrial 3/	8,341,781	8,154,449	3,042,155	2,974,222	11,383,936	11,128,671
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesalers (jobbers)	11,234	57,125	32,780	67,500	44,014	124,625
Grand total 3/	8,353,015	8,211,574	3,074,934	3,041,722	11,427,949	11,253,296

1/ Domestic shipments of members of Corn Refiners Association, Inc.

2/ Assumes a solids content of 80.3 percent for corn sirup and 92 percent for dextrose thus, dry weight basis is reported weight shipped multiplied by .803 for corn sirup and .92 for dextrose.

3/ Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.



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HIGHLIGHTS OF

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

1. November 1971 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 926,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 9,000 tons from October 1971 but up 103,000 tons from November 1970. January-November 1971 deliveries 10,339,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 65,000 tons from January-November 1970. Final data for October 1971 deliveries 935,000 short tons, raw value, same as previously published preliminary.
2. Primary distributors' stocks November 27, 1971 were 2,109,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down 93,000 tons from a year ago and up 527,000 tons from end October 1971. **During** November refiners' stocks increased by 30,000 tons, beet processors' stocks increased by 426,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks increased by 76,000 tons and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 5,000 tons.
3. Charges to 1971 quotas through November 30, 1971 were 10,401,368 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 798,632 tons to be supplied within the 11,200,000 ton total.
4. Regionally, January-October deliveries, 1971 as compared to 1970 were up in two of the 5 regions; down in two and about the same in one. Increases: Mid-Atlantic 2.3 percent, New England 1.3 percent-decreases: West 3.5 percent and North Central 0.9 percent. January-October 1971 deliveries in the South were about the same as for that period of 1970.
5. Third quarter 1971 sugar deliveries were larger to four of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1970 quarter, and they were also larger to two of the four non-industrial buyer groups. Nationally, distribution increased 3.2 percent to industrial type buyers and 0.2 percent to non-industrial buyers.
6. Corn refiners' shipments of corn sweeteners for consumption in the continental U. S. during the third quarter of 1971 were 1.6 percent more than those of the third quarter 1970. Corn sirup shipments increased 1.7 percent and dextrose 1.0 percent.